Numismatic Association of Southern California

ISSN 0027-6006 $5.00

The NASC Quarterly

2000 / NUMBER 4

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THE NASC QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the Numismatic Association of Southern California
2000 / Volume 42 / Number 4

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Staff

Editor, Gary Beedon, NLG
Advertising, Jerry Yahalom, NLG (805) 578-2070
Associate Editor, Harold Katzman
Associate Editor, Dr. Walter Ostromecki, NLG

All contributions for publication should be directed to:
Gary Beedon, Editor / P.O. Box 2335 / Huntington Beach, CA 92647

E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net
NASC Web site: http://home.earthlink.net/~beedon/nasc.htm

Printer: Document Xpress, 2000 Business Center Dr., Savannah, GA 31405

Issued 4x / year (2000) - Distributed to all members of NASC. Annual rate for non-members is $20.00. Single copy price is $5.00. Published by NASC, P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412-4159.

(Next due date for submissions: March 1, 2001)

Calendar of Events

Coin Shows & Events

January 27 March 17 April 22 Anaheim, CA	**North County Monthly Show** Embassy Suites Hotel 3100 Frontera St. (91 at Glassell St.)
February 17 & 18 Fresno, CA	**CSNA 108th Convention** Doubletree Hotel 1055 Van Ness Ave.
February 22 - 25 Long Beach, CA	**L B Coin and Collectible Expo** Convention Center 100 S. Pine Ave.
March 8 - 10 Salt Lake City, UT	**ANA National Money Show** Salt Palace Convention Center 100 South West Temple
March 10 & 11 Buena Park, CA	**SCPNA Show** Retail Clerk's Hall 8505 Stanton Ave.
March 17 Fullerton	**CSNA 33rd Educational Symposium** Four Points Hotel 1500 Raymond Ave.
March 18 San Bernardino	**38th Annual Coin Show (SBCC)** Meadows 225 N. Del Rosa Ave.
March 25 Van Nuys, CA	**36th Annual Coin Show (VCC)** Masonic Hall 14750 Sherman Way

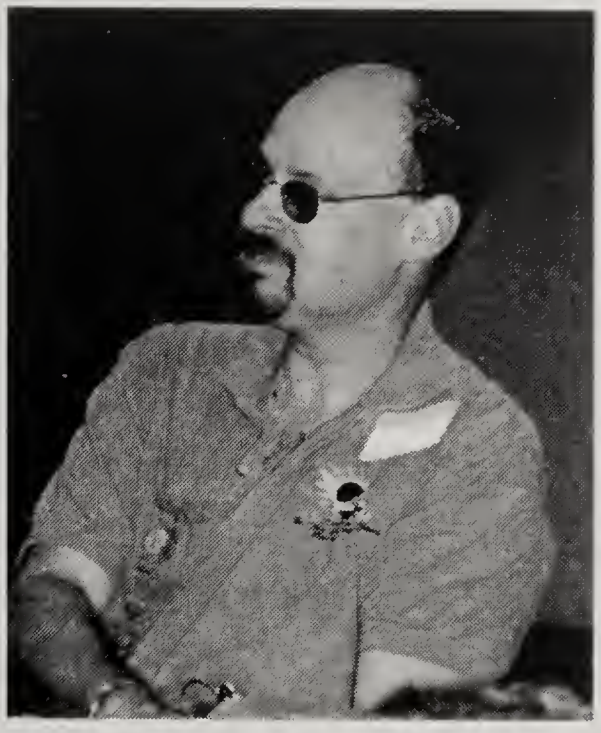
Note: Visit the new CALIFORNIA SHOW LIST (CSL) on the Web at:
http://home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm

Due dates for *The NASC Quarterly*:

December 1, March 1, June 1, September 1

Each *Quarterly* package goes to the printer on the 14th, following each respective due date. Late material will not make the issue.

President's Report:



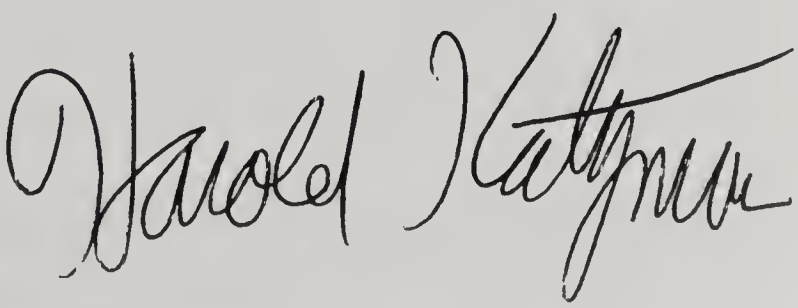
The 2000 NASC Gold Drawing had its first net surplus in years. The finally amount has yet to be determined, but will be between $150-200. Your NASC Board will be considering how to handle this small surplus at its next meeting. Ken Arnold did an outstanding job in picking up the pieces for this year. He has agreed to stay on for next year. I expect to see even bigger and better results.

At our last meeting, the NASC Board unanimously passed the enclosed resolution regarding the second San Francisco Mint Building. I urge EACH AND EVERY COIN CLUB TO TAKE ACTION to write your own club resolution (use this resolution and the fact sheet). Only by working together can we help save our "Granite Lady."

The holiday season is right around the corner. I've only been averaging about 60 hours per week. I can't wait for the new year, so I can catch my breath. On behalf of the NASC Officers and Board, I extend to each of you a HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON and a HEALTHY NEW YEAR & MILLENNIUM.

SHALOM,

Harold Katzman



Resolution Concerning the Second San Francisco Mint Building

Whereas the historical second San Francisco Mint Building will soon be transferred from the Federal Government to the City of San Francisco, and

Whereas the second San Francisco Mint played a very important role in the California Gold Rush, and

Whereas the second San Francisco Mint was an important factor in the completion of the transcontinental railroad and the economic development of the entire western portion of the United States, and

Whereas the second San Francisco Mint played a major role in the financial recovery of the city following the 1906 earthquake, and

Whereas the City Officials of San Francisco will make important decisions affecting the commercial development of the second San Francisco Mint building,

Now therefore be it
RESOLVED

- That the N.A.S.C., its member clubs and its members support the establishment of a National Money Museum, utilizing a major part of the second San Francisco Mint Building;

- That this National Money Museum commemorate our country's heritage, particularly the gold rush and the economic development of the Western United States;

- That programs be developed and implemented at the National Money Museum that will teach the children about our heritage;

- That the numismatic community provide exhibits to this National Money Museum;

- That the N.A.S.C., its member clubs and its members promote, visit and encourage others to support this National Money Museum;

- That the numismatic community volunteer their services, when possible, lend their expertise in establishing and promoting this National Money Museum and encourage others to do so;

- That the N.A.S.C., its member clubs and members adopt a campaign of letter-writing to the appropriate officials and publicize this Resolution in their club bulletins and at their club meetings.

Harold Katzman
President
Numismatic
Association of
Southern California

Passed unanimously by the N.A.S.C. Board –
Arcadia, California
October 29, 2000

Suggestions on How and Who to Write to on Saving the Old San Francisco Mint

This is Very Important!

If you agree that we should have a major area, if not the entire building, as a money museum, we must get our message to the proper people. We will be only one of many voices with an interest in the future of this facility. We need YOU and all your friends to write letters. Here are some of the points that will be very important to the officials in San Francisco:

1. The museum will be an important national money history museum.
2. The tremendous educational benefits of such a facility, particularly for children when they visit.
3. Would you be willing to help loan appropriate exhibits to such a museum?
4. Would you help in promoting the museum, visiting the facility and encouraging others to visit the museum?
5. Would you support a U. S. commemorative coin program to help raise funds for such a museum?
6. Would you be willing to serve as a volunteer in the operation of such a museum?
7. Do you have any personal expertise that you would offer to the planning and operation of such a museum?
8. Let your voices be heard. Urge your local, regional and state numismatic organizations to write letters supporting such a museum.

The letters should be addressed as follows:

The Honorable Willie Brown, Mayor
C/O Emilio Cruz, Economic Development Director
1 Dr. Carlton B
Goodlett Place - Room 448
San Francisco, CA 94102

This is Only the Beginning!

In order to bring *this* about, adequate funds will have to be raised, sponsors for each of the rooms found, perhaps some endowments established. We also need support from both Republicans and Democrats and from the private sector, particularly developers. If you have any "connections," please let us know.

A U.S. and a SOVIET MEDAL For the FIRST JOINT SPACE MISSION

Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

February 4-11, 1945, marked a very important period for the entire world. The President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union, met at Yalta to discuss postwar Europe. Most historians believe this marked the start of the "Cold War." At this conference, a number of concessions were granted to the Soviets, including the future of Germany, the division of Korea at the 38th parallel and the number of seats for the U.S.S.R. in the United Nations. On May 8, 1945, Germany surrendered and victory was declared in Europe. By July 17th Roosevelt had died and President Harry S. Truman represented the United States at the Potsdam Conference. The Cold War was well under way and the world's two most powerful nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, began a competition for world dominance. The two rivals were locked in a contest politically, economically, culturally, athletically, and in the control of outer space. Because of the Cold War both nations committed military expenditures for defense. But nowhere was the competition more intense and more expensive than the race to outer space.

The Race for the Moon!

On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched "Sputnik I," the first artificial satellite carrying two radio transmitters, bringing the world into the "space age." A month later, November 3, 1957, "Sputnik II" carried a passenger into space, a dog named Laika. The early successes of the Soviet space missions deeply alarmed the United States. The response was the establishment of the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" (NASA) in 1958.

The Soviets continued to lead the way in space exploration by launching probes such as "Luna 2" which made it to the moon

(September 14, 1959) and "Luna 3" which brought back pictures of the far side of the moon.

The first U. S. space ventures included four probes (Vanguard and Pioneer), and finally on January 31, 1958, the U.S. Army successfully launched the first American satellite, "Explorer l."

The Soviet Union also beat the United States with a manned space program. On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth in a "Vostok" spacecraft. A little over a month later on May 25, 1961, President John F. Kennedy informed Congress that it would be this country's goal to land a man on the moon and return him home safely, within that decade.

The United States Space Program gradually began to catch up to the Soviet's space missions and John Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth on February 20, 1962. When the American Apollo 11 spacecraft successfully completed the first manned mission to the lunar surface, the United States had won the space competition and the promise of President Kennedy had been fulfilled. At 10:56 a.m. on July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the surface of the moon.

The high price of space exploration made the duplication of experiments too costly for the two powers to continue the space race. Cooperation seemed much more practical and appealing. It was now a time for cooperation.

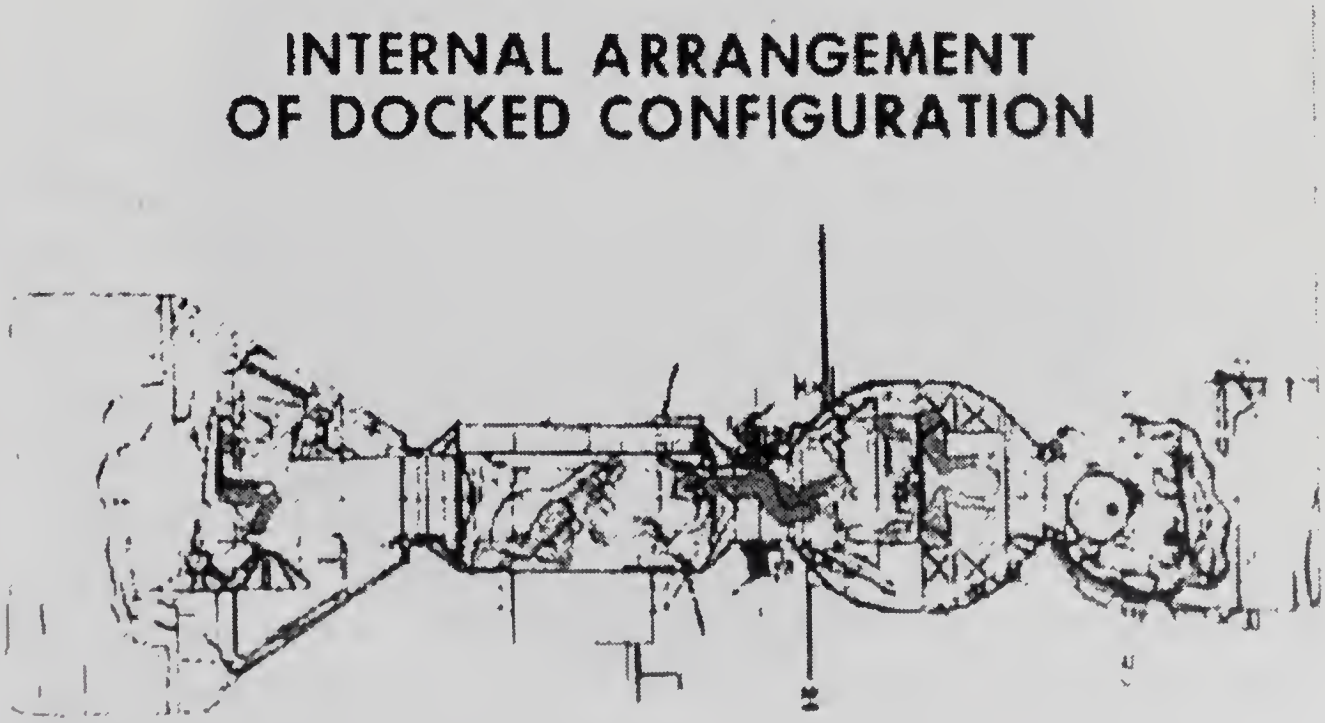
Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP)

The "Apollo-Soyuz Test Project" was the first manned space flight mission managed jointly by two nations. It was designed to test the compatibility of rendezvous and docking systems for American and Soviet spacecraft in order to open the way for future joint manned flights. There were many challenges that both nations had to resolve before such a mission could be successful. Technical problems included different measuring systems, mating the different designs of the two spacecrafts and the different air pressures and mixtures.

The mission began with the Soyuz launch on July 15, 1975. On board were two Soviet cosmonauts, Aleksey Leonov and Valeriy Kubasov. Seven hours after the launch of the Russian spacecraft, the Apollo vehicle of the United States was sent into orbit. American astronauts Thomas P. Stafford, Vance D. Brand and

Donald K. Slayton were on board. The docking in space of the two spacecrafts took place at 2:17 p.m. U.S. central time on July 17th. Two days worth of joint operations followed. After separation, the Soyuz remained in space for almost two days before landing in the U.S.S.R. on July 21, 1975. The Apollo spacecraft remained in space for another three days before splashing down in the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii.

Cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov and Aleksey Leonov



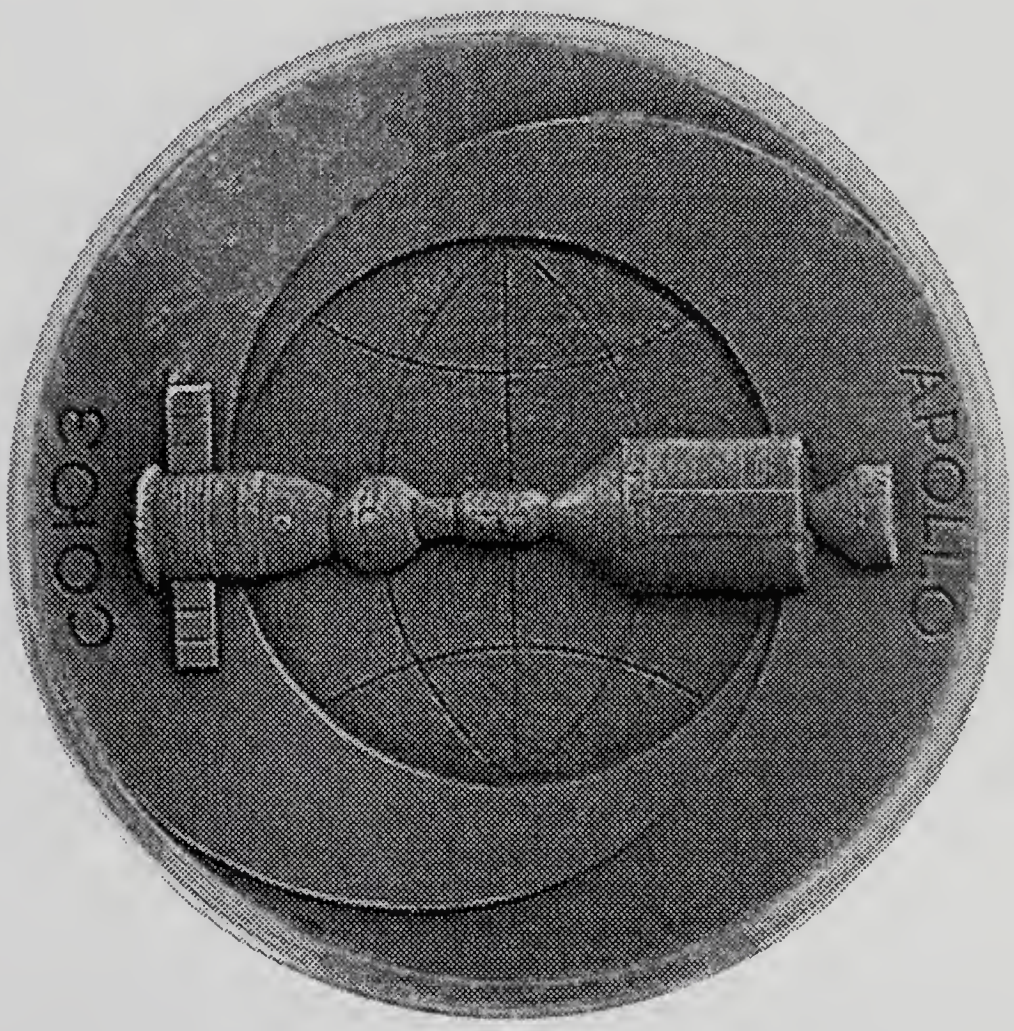
The mission was deemed a resounding success for both countries. In addition to the goals of rendezvousing and docking, the problems of in-flight inter-vehicular crew transfer were solved. But perhaps the most important accomplishment of all, was the mutual confidence and trust the success of the mission engendered. This certainly was a huge step in international cooperation between two adversaries locked in the Cold War.

A Soviet and an American Medal for the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project

Both countries believed the cooperation needed to successfully complete the project worthy of a medal.

The Soviets turned to one of their leading medallists on the staff of the Mint at Leningrad. Alexander George Shagin had been on the staff since 1974. He had completed his apprentice medals (medals celebrating the 300th anniversary of Peter the Great) in 1972. Mr. Shagin, now an American citizen who established his studio in Santa Monica, continues to design and create medals.

This certainly was one of his most important medals. The obverse of his 65mm medal pictures the Soviet Soyuz and American Apollo spacecraft docked while they orbit above the earth, which is seen in the background. A curved line represents the orbit of the docked vehicles. At the rim on the left is "SOYUZ" in Russian and on the right is "APOLLO" identifying the American spacecraft.



The reverse contains an allegorical motif depicting two naked humans floating and rotating in space. In the center is the earth and some clouds. The figures floating in space represent the breaking of the bonds of gravity giving humans the freedom to travel in space and shedding the shackles of our planet earth. The medals were produced at the Leningrad Mint and were struck in bronze and aluminum.

The medal of the United States was produced at the private Franklin Mint in Pennsylvania along with two "First Day" covers. The obverse of the 40mm silver medal pictures the three astronauts and two cosmonauts from the United States and the Soviet Union. Around the rim in capital letters is "PARTNERS IN SPACE" in

Russian and English. At the bottom is "July 1975." The reverse pictures the two spacecraft locked in a small oval outlined by the orbits of the vehicles. In an outer orbit are the incused names of both spacecraft in their native language and around the rim in capital letters is: (Russian) "CCCP -LEONOV -KUBASOV" (cosmonauts) and (English) "USA - SLAYTON- BRAND - STAFFORD" (astronauts).

Twenty-five years later, the two nations have been very busy establishing a station in space. In fact, as this goes to press in October 2000, the Shuttle has just returned from a mission to prepare the space station for its future residents from both countries. ☺

If you don't invest very much, then defeat doesn't hurt very much and winning is not very exciting.

Dick Vermeil

The Forgotten U.S. Coinage

Virginia Hall

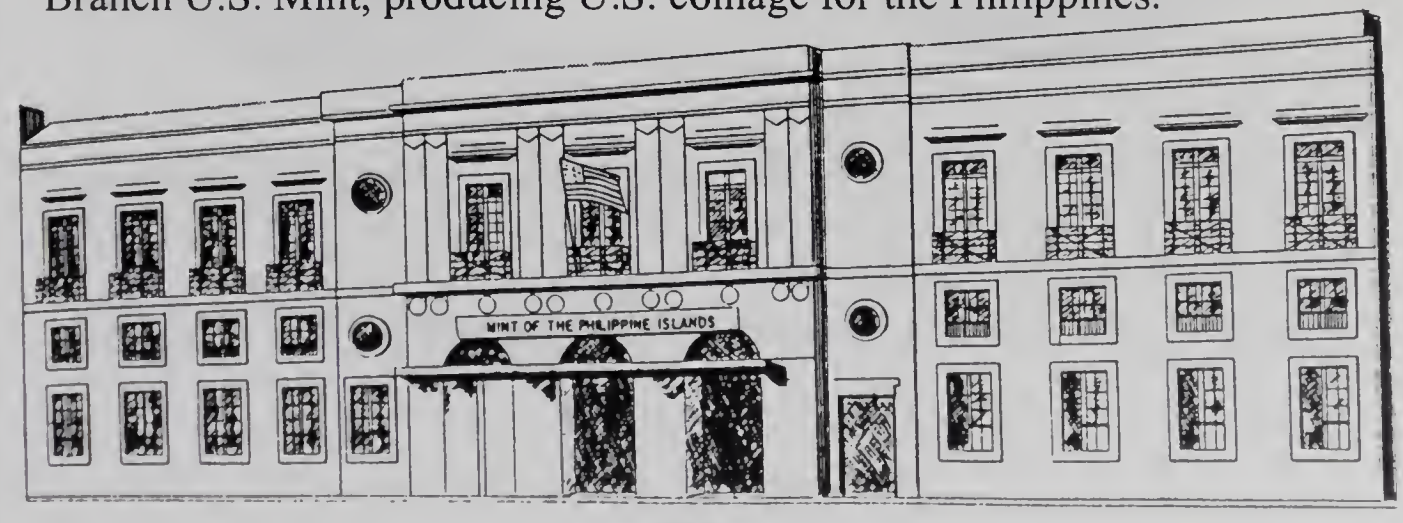
History records the fact that the Philippine Islands came under the full influence of the United States in 1898. At this point, serious consideration was given the idea of allowing U.S. coinage to circulate in the Islands. In fact, a considerate amount did enter the area for use by the American forces stationed there, and this was actually used on the local market. U.S. coinage, along with Spanish, Mexican and South American coins, was the only medium of exchange through 1902.

On July 1, 1902 a bill to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands was passed by the U.S. Congress. This act introduced the silver peso as the unit to be coined, along with 50, 20, 10, 5, 1 and 1/2 centavo pieces. The content, weight and fineness was established and designs were immediately prepared along with specimens. Please note here that on the reverse design of each coin were the words *United States of America* imprinted clearly and in large letters. This was based on the Act of March 2, 1903 which stated, "and such devises and inscriptions shall express the sovereignty of the United States."

All the dies for this new coinage were made at the Philadelphia Mint, and from 1903 to 1908 the coins were struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints. All regular issue coins from 1909 to 1919, including a one centavo piece in 1920, were produced at San Francisco.

THE MANILA MINT

On July 15, 1920 a Branch Mint was established in Manila to undertake future production of these U.S. - Philippine coins and to provide for expediency and economy. This is another forgotten aspect of the history behind Philippine coinage. Although unrecognized among all current and accepted listings of mint locations, it was truly a colonial Branch U.S. Mint, producing U.S. coinage for the Philippines.



Even though it was not officially opened until 1920, the authorization for such a mint to produce Philippine Islands coinage was included in the Act of 1903. In August, 1918 the Governor General of the Philippines sent the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, Dr. Albert P. Fitzsimmons to the United States..."in the interest of the establishment of a government mint in the Philippine Islands." During this trip Fitzsimmons was directed to examine "into the organization, installing of machinery, and the operation of the United States Mints at San Francisco, Denver and Philadelphia."

He discovered that, owing to war conditions, the machinery needed could not be obtained. However, the Philadelphia Mint did have a large part of the machinery in stock and was willing to manufacture the balance under the supervision of Clifford Hewitt, then Chief Engineer and metallurgist. As a result of this investigation, he placed an order with the Philadelphia Mint for all the machinery needed "for the establishment of a Mint in the Philippine Islands." In June, 1919 the new equipment was assembled, tested and finally shipped, arriving in Manila in November. Hewitt also went to Manila and supervised the original installation. Fitzsimmons ultimately was appointed the first Director of the Mint.

To commemorate the formal opening of the Manila Mint the first one centavo piece was coined by Governor General Harrison. Speaker Osmena of the Philippine House of Representatives struck the mint's first medal which was designed by Clifford Hewitt and is today known as the "so-called" Wilson dollar, a rare medal in both bronze and silver.

Wilson Dollar

From 1920 through 1941 all the coins for the Philippine Islands were coined in the Manila Mint. For most of this period the Mint averaged a daily output of about 48,000 coins. During the period 1925-1941 all U.S. - Philippine coins bore the mintmark M, this identifying it as a recognized U.S. Mint.

The efforts of American forces in 1941-1942 to secure the more valuable pieces of gold, silver pesos and paper money to prevent their falling into the hands of the Japanese Army is an interesting one. The value and stability of this money was based on the fact that it was recognized even then as an arm of U.S. coin and currency.

During the Liberation of the Islands in 1944 and again in 1945 mainland mints resumed manufacture of this coinage. This responsibility ended with the advent of independence for the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1946. There is a record of a 1946 issue of coins produced at both the Denver Mint and the San Francisco Mint, but since they were never circulated by the new government, it is very probable that all of that production was melted down.

During the bombing of Manila in December 1941, direct hits were scored on the mint. Several weeks later when the Japanese Army entered the city, it became the first building to be occupied, and 20,425,170 pesos in paper money, but only a few minor coins fell into their hands. The gold and silver pesos, along with all commemorative issues and some paper money were transported to Corregidor Island. Prior to the fall of Corregidor in May 1942, the gold was evacuated by submarine, the paper money burned, and the silver pesos, consisting of exactly 16,486,490 pesos, were crated and shipped by barges to a point about 2 1/2 miles from Corregidor, near the southern edge of the mouth of Manila Bay, a short distance from where it enters into the China Sea. There, at night, they were dumped 17 fathoms deep to avoid falling into Japanese hands.

During the ensuing years the Japanese retrieved about 4,000,000 of these, using divers who had been imprisoned in the Manila area. For several years after the war, first the U.S. Navy, and then the Philippine government under contract continued the salvage operation and managed to locate a little over 8,000,000 coins. Independent diving and unauthorized persons accounted for perhaps one or two million more, so that the present hoard at the bottom of Manila Bay should not be much over two million coins, if that much. The recovered coins show some signs of sea corrosion, since most were only 500/1000 fineness. To accumulate a complete set of U.S.-Philippine coinage today, free of corrosion is certainly a challenge but far from impossible. Filipinos made a concerted effort to hoard their coins during the war, and extremely fine specimens are available. However, many fine collections did disappear during the Battle of Manila in 1945.

Reference: Frank H. Phillips
Aldo P. Basso

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A Golden Doorstop

Dr. Walt Ostromecki, NLG

What would you do if your 12-year-old on or daughter brought home a huge shiny rock found while playing at a local fishing hole? Make him or her take it back? Toss it out in the yard or into the trash? Or would you keep it, say by the front door as a memento and for use as a decorative doorstop? Well, numismatic lore tells us that the Reed faintly of Cabarrus County, North Carolina did just that!

One Sunday summer morning in 1799, 12-year-old Conrad Reed brought home an unusual yellow rock that he picked up while fishing at a local pond. Finding its color coloring unique and its weight extraordinarily heavy for its size, his parents decided to keep it and use it as a decorative door stop. The stone soon became an interesting conversation niece among friends and neighbors.

In early 1802, Mr. Reed's curiosity finally got the best of him. He took the 17pound (7.65 kilogram) rock to a knowledgeable local jeweler named Johnson. Mr. Johnson was flabbergasted to discover "this big hunk of almost pure gold was being used as a doorstop. " Without hesitation he offered to pay Mr. Reed top dollar.

Word of Mr. Reed's golden discovery spread like wildfire. His son's find may have generated the nation's first gold rush. It may of eventually led to further exploration of the southern gold region from North Carolina to Georgia; not to mention the subsequent minting of the first private gold coin issues under the Constitution by Templeton Reid (no relation), a jeweler-gunsmith in Milledgeville, Georgia, in July of 1830. Severely criticized by newspapers of the day, he closed his mint before the end of October 1830. His gold coinage total amounted to about 1,600 pieces in three denominations: $2.50, $5.00 and $10.00.

Mr. Reed's "I 7-pound gold nugget" find in North Carolina wasn't really surprising. However, its discovery by a 12-year-old boy and subsequent use as a "pretty and color fur doorstop" was unique. Thanks primarily to Rutherford County, the state was already known as "golden state, "because it was a principal source of the nation's gold supply from 1790 to 1834." Sorry California!

Mines in the region helped ease the Philadelphia Mint's bullion shortage in the 1830s.

Because of the abundance of gold, two German metallurgists, Christopher and Augustus Bechtler, established their private mint at Rutherfordton, North Carolina in 1830. They is issued gold coins in denominations of $1.00 (a first as the U.S. Mint did not issue the denomination until 1849), $2.50 and $5.00. Coinage production lasted until 1852. Their business venture was more than that. It was "a golden door stopping event" in American numismatic history!

On June 28, 1834, Congress passed a new law reducing the weight of standard gold, which had the effect of placing our money on the gold standard. Trade and finance were greatly benefited by this act, which also proved a boon to the gold mines of Georgia and North Carolina. Branch mints at Dahlonega, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina were established in 1838 to handle the newly mined gold at the source. With the dollar price of gold being officially set at $20.67 an ounce in 1837, there was nothing "door-stopping" gold coinage production. For collectors today, C and D branch mint coinage is indeed "golden treasures."

Yes, here is a rich historic numismatic legacy, which can be directly inferred --if not attributed to-- Reed's golden doorstop. There is also a moral to the story, even for "we"collectors today: "When your youngster brings home a large 17-pound pretty rock, consider well its value as "golden curiosity (memento)" worthy of display and use as a door stop. Who knows what "golden" comments you will receive -- especially from your numismatic friends." At least now, I know how to use (and display) my Yap Stone Money. Thank you Mr. Reed for the golden idea!

CREDITS: *The U.S. Mint*, Paul Wolman
The Guidebook of United States Coins, R. S. Yeoman
Encyclopedia Americana, 1998, Volume 20

Do You Know?

If you have three quarters, four dimes, and four cents, you have $1.19. You also have the largest amount of money in coins without being able to make change for a dollar.

Eye Appeal Within the Technical Grade

Steve Estes©

TECHNICAL GRADE

Three key factors determine assignment of the technical grade. These are:

MARKS - Severity, size and placement

LUSTRE - Dull to brite

STRIKE - Poor to great

These three factors are analyzed by the grader who assigns the technical - or Mint State - grade.

EYE APPEAL

Eye appeal can have lots of meanings, but to me it simply means: "Does this coin please my eye?"

I have spent many years training my eye to consider marks, lustre and strike. When I pick up a coin, I immediately note where marks are located and how severe they are. At the same time, I notice the lustre. This takes just a few seconds. If I still like the coin after assessing the marks and lustre, I study the strike. I ask myself "Would I want this coin in my collection?"

Some coins are so appealing for their grade level that the answer is instant. Other coins have a certain combination of marks, lustre and strike within the grade that consideration takes more time. If I can't make up my mind, I always pass on the coin!

WITHIN THE GRADE

This concept applies to all coin series. To illustrate, let's see how it applies to MS-60 to MS-65 Dollars.

MS-60 to MS-61

These two grades are very similar, usually found with lots of marks. Occasionally a piece in this grade range has fewer marks

but very dull lustre. Strikes on issues that come weakly struck will be noticeable at this grade level. Other possible reasons for a coin to be graded MS-60 or MS-61 include few marks but signs of cleaning, or slide rub from an album.

At this grade level it is hard to find coins with good eye appeal. Reviewing my certified inventory, I find that I have five pieces graded MS-60 to MS-61 out of nearly 600 coins. This means I hardly ever see a coin in this grade range with good eye appeal.

If you don't care for what this grade level has to offer, consider two alternatives: AU-58 or MS-62.

MS-62

Marks in this grade are still quite a problem. Lustre can be inconsistent and strike may be soft.

Surprisingly, there are some nice looking coins at this level. In MS-62, I currently inventory 22 pieces. In other words, occasionally I find a coin with good eye appeal in this grade. And, this grade can be a real money saver on coins in more expensive dates, so it is worth considering. You can expect quite a hunt to find the right coin for your collection.

MS-63

Marks still predominate in MS-63, but they are becoming less noticeable as you move up to this grade. Lustre is generally good to excellent, and strike is less of a problem. One can find quite a few nice coins at this level, especially in those coins which just miss being graded MS-64. Peace Dollars can be very nice in MS-63 and are worth looking for. This is another money-saving grade where you also find nice looking coins. The current penchant for regrading coins (resubmitting coins to the grading service, trying to achieve the next level) makes nice pieces rather difficult to find.

MS-64

Marks, lustre and strike become noticeably better at this level, and most collectors can readily see that MS-64 is quite a bit better than MS-63.

Many of you know that this is my favorite grade. There are some very beautiful coins in MS-64, yet there are generally substantial savings over the same coin in MS-65. And, there are

plenty of coins to choose from, allowing you generally to locate what you are looking for.

MS-65

All three components come together at this grade—very few marks, good to excellent lustre and a good strike.

While one might expect this grade to have plenty to show for itself, I find the opposite is true. It is difficult to locate MS-65 Dollars that are obviously better than my MS-64s. In MS-65 I frequently see coins which appear overgraded, and no better than what I consider eye appeal 9 in MS-64.

MS-66 and above

These are nearing perfection. A note of caution on these high-flying grades: there are still coins which are nice and not-so-nice for the grade. If you are buying coins at this level, make sure that they walk, talk, whistle and dance, because that's what you are paying for!

CONCLUSION

If you are collecting grades MS-60, MS-61 or MS-62, you have to make allowances for marks and possible imperfections in lustre and strike. At MS-63 the collector may find more pieces with better eye appeal. If great eye appeal is important to you, MS-64 and MS-65 are the better choice. Remember, don't make the mistake of wanting condition that is not possible within the grade you are collecting - in other words, be realistic.

NOTE: Permission to reprint granted by Steve Estes, Professional Numismatist, Inc.

Show and Tell from A to Z

Having done programs on the obvious, such as exhibiting, auctions and metal detectors, local coin clubs continue the search for fresh ideas.

The following is an "A-to-Z" list of ideas that can be incorporated with show-and-tell motifs. Jerry Binsfield and the Racine, Wis., Numismatic Society compiled the list, which is also available in the American Numismatic Association's Literary Bank.

Ancients or my oldest
ANA items
Anything but coins
Anything goes, other names; open theme, open house, general category, member's choice, free for all
Asian money
Best buy ever, junk box buys
Birds on coins
Birthdays and anniversaries
Blazonry on coins
British Empire - past and present
Cents
Christmas related items
Civil War and other wartime money
Coins of Christianity - Biblical time
Coins that bring back fond memories
Colonial coins and notes
Commemorative coins
Confederacy money
Copper or bronze
Counterstamps
Crowns and money units
Depression years
Dollars
Dollars and crowns
Eagles on coins
Early American
Eighteen hundred to nineteen hundred
Errors
Exonumia
Famous couples
Famous men
First coins: How I got started in collecting
Flowers on money

Fun in numismatics
Funny money: something counterfeit, German inflation script, something amusing
Gold coins of the U.S. and world
Good luck pieces
Greenbacks, paper money of your choice
Heads of state
Heraldry on coins and paper money
Hobo nickels
Horses and horses
Interesting items
Items from ....
January connection
KKK and other tokens and medals of ....
Large and small
Large denomination coins from the silver dollar to the $20 gold
Lincoln items
Local memories
Love tokens
Made in Europe
Made in the Far East
Made in the USA
Magic coins
Masonic items
Medieval coins
Memorabilia from coin shows and conventions
Military money, badges and medals
Mint marks on coins and paper money
Mint medals
Misstrikes and mint errors, oddities
My collecting interest other than numismatics
My favorite series; my favorite ....
My newest acquisitions, new arrivals etc.
My specialty
My strangest acquisition
Most colorful notes; notes of beauty
National bank notes
New issues
Nickels
Numismatic books and auction catalogs
Numismatic flora (plants on coins)
Numismatic items from Canada
Numismatic items from England
Obsolete currency
Odd and Curious
Odds and ends to complement your collection
Old paper money
Olympics

One coin, medal or note
Pre-1800
Presidents on our numismatic items
Political memorabilia
Porcelain
Proofs
Quality: CU and BU
"Ready for the deep freeze: the ones I'd rather not have but do"
Religion on coins
Sentimental favorites
Sailing vessels
Silver coins of the world
Silver dollars
So-called dollars
South of the border
Souvenirs
Sports on coins and medals
Statue of Liberty items, many faces of Liberty
Stocks and bonds
Symbolism in numismatics
The problem with ink is ....
Tokens
Topical collections: subjects on coins
Travel acquisitions, vacation
Type coins
Unofficial money: anything used in place of money
Unusual and unknown
Unusual shapes
Various forms of art
War time items
Washington
Weddings and anniversaries
Wooden nickels
Women in numismatics
Women on money
World fairs and expositions
World famous people on coins, notes and medals
World trade dollars
Your most challenging coin, or series
Zany items
Zero value but I still like it...
Zinc and other metals
Zion

Editor's Note: Reprinted by permission (J. Lebo)

The United States Bullion Depository

Fort Knox, Kentucky

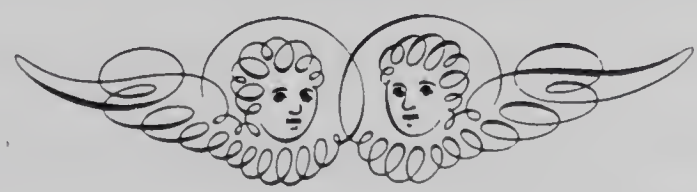
Amount of present gold holdings: 147.3 million ounces. The only gold removed has been very small quantities used to test the purity of gold during regularly scheduled audits. Except for these samples, no gold has been transferred to or from the Depository for many years. The gold is held as an asset of the United States, at a book value of $42.22 per ounce.

The Depository opened in 1937; the first gold was moved to the depository in January that year. Highest gold holdings this century: 649.6 million ounces (December 31, 1941). Size of a standard gold bar: 7 inches x 3 and 5/8 inches x 1 and ¾ inches. Weight of a standard gold bar: approximately 400 ounces or 27.5 pounds. Construction of the depository: Building materials used included 16,000 cubic feet of granite, 4,200 cubic yards of concrete, 750 tons of reinforcing steel, and 670 tons of structural steel. The cost of construction was $560,000 and the building was completed in December 1936.

In the past, the Depository has stored the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, Lincoln's Gettysburg address, three volumes of the Gutenberg Bible, and Lincoln's second inaugural address. In addition to gold bullion, the Mint has stored valuable items for other government agencies. The Magna Carta was once stored there. The crown, sword, scepter, orb, and cape of St. Stephen, King of Hungary also were stored at the Depository, before being returned to the government of Hungary in 1978. The Depository is a classified facility.

No visitors are permitted, and no exceptions are made.

Source: United States Mint Fact Sheets



A Dollar Went Further Fifty Years Ago!

Here are some quotes from back then.

(1) "I'll tell you one thing, if things keep going the way they are, it's going to be impossible to buy a week's groceries for $20."

(2) "Have you seen the new cars coming out next year? It won't be long when $2,000 will only buy a used one."

(3) "If cigarettes keep going up in price, I'm going to quit. A quarter a pack is ridiculous."

(4) "Did you hear the Post Office is thinking about charging a dime just to mail a letter?"

(6) "If they raise the minimum wage to $1, nobody will be able to hire outside help at the store."

(7) "When I first started driving, who would have thought gas would someday cost 30 cents a gallon."

(8) "Pretty soon you won't be able to buy a good 10-cent cigar."

(9) "Did you see where some baseball player just signed a contract for $50,000 a year just to play ball?"

(10) "Next thing you know is, the government will start paying us not to grow crops."

(11) "Thank goodness I won't live to see the day when the Government takes half our income in taxes."

(12) "There is no sense going to Lincoln or Omaha anymore for a weekend. It costs nearly $15 a night to stay in a hotel."

(13) "No one can afford to be sick anymore, $35 a day in the hospital is too rich for my blood."

(14) "I don't know about you but if they raise the price of coffee to 15 cents, I'll just have to drink mine at home."

(15) "If they think I'll pay 50 cents for a hair cut, forget it."

(16) "We won't be going out much anymore. Our baby sitter informed us she wants 50 cents an hour."

NASC MEMBER CLUBS

CLUBS THAT MEET ON THE 1ST MTWTFSS

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB (LBCC) - Meets 1st Monday

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (SDNS) - Meets 1st Tuesday

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB (LACC) - Meets 1st Thursday

TUSTIN COIN CLUB (TCC) - Meets 1st Friday

CLUBS THAT MEET ON THE 2ND MTWTFSS

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB (VHCC) - Meets 2nd Monday

REDLANDS COIN CLUB (RCC) - Meets 2nd Tuesday

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB (GOCCC) - Meets 2nd Wednesday

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB (LWCC) - Meets 2nd Wednesday

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB (SVCC) - Meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB (CCCC) - Meets 2nd Thursday

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB (VCCC) - Meets 2nd Thursday

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS (FUN) - Meets 2nd Friday

WHITTIER COIN CLUB (WCC) - Meets 2nd Friday

LITTON COIN CLUB (LCC) - Meets 2nd Friday

GLENDALE COIN CLUB (GCC) - Meets 2nd Friday

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES (ACCLA) - Meets 2nd Sunday

CLUBS THAT MEET ON THE 3RD MTWTFSS

COVINA COIN CLUB (CCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday

HEMET NUMISMATISTS (HN) - Meets 3rd Wednesday

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB (HCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB (SACC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB (SMCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY/ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES (INS/ICCLA) - Meets 3rd Thursday

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB (SBCCC) - Meets 3rd Thursday

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS (CATC) - Meets 3rd Saturday or Sunday of odd-numbered months.

UPLAND COIN CLUB (UCC) - Meets 3rd Saturday

CLUBS THAT MEET ON THE 4TH MTWTFSS

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS (TDN) - Meets 4th Monday

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB (SBCC) - Meets 4th Monday (except July and December)

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB (WVCC) - Meets 4th Sunday

See http://home.earthlink.net/~beedon/nasc.htm for information.

Meeting days of Nasc Member Clubs: 10-20-00 Gary Beedon

It is vain to hope to please all alike.
Let a man stand with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily turn his back on one-half of the world.

CLUB REPORT

Harold Katzman

Note: We thought the Club Report as published in the last issue was Katzman's last. This is his last Club Report!

Member Clubs: Please see the section at the end for newsletter mailing instructions.

CELEBRATING 125 YEARS

You're right! No coin club in California is 125 Years old, but the city of Santa Monica turned 125 in September. The Bay Cities Coin Club celebrated with a program dedicated to this occasion. Members shared their numismatic and non-numismatic items regarding this Anniversary event. In October Max Wedertz enlightened the club with his program on "Fractional Currency" issued between 1862-1876. These notes ranged from 3¢ to 50¢ and were used during and after the Civil War.

MUSICAL NOTES

The September meeting of the Covina Coin Club featured Ralph Marx speaking (not singing) on "Musical Notes." Ralph has been collecting coins and currency for many, many years. His talk concerned notes from around the world that featured composers and songs on them. When asked to sing a bar or two, he politely declined. In October Dr. Walter Ostromecki entertained the club with a "State Quarter Trivia Program." Walter is very active in our local clubs and with the ANA. October was also the annual pie baking contest.

AL IS THE MAN

In August the Downey Numismatists had a "Red Book" quiz conducted by Dr. Donald Bach. The September meeting featured Albertus Hoogeveen's talk on "Sacagawea and the Golden Dollar." Al spoke on the history or Sacagawea and her role in America's history and how she was selected to appear on the dollar. October featured another Hoogeveen program titled, "Tour of the Utrecht Mint." Al has visited the Utrecht Mint, located in the Netherlands,

on several occasions and gave an insider's view of the mint and its operations.

A "NO SHOW"

A "Mini-Super Auction" was held at the Fontana United Numismatists' September meeting. There were many interesting items up for sale. The club is searching for members to fill the following openings: vice-president, recording secretary and several directors. Gary Beedon presented a slide program on "The Gallery Mint Museum" in October. In November the club was to have NASC President Harold Katzman as the featured speaker. However, his work schedule was changed and he could not make the meeting.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE?

The September meeting of the Glendale Coin Club was a white (or was it a pink) elephant sale. It was a very successful fund-raiser for the club. Did you know that the paid membership in the club has been fairly constant? It has ranged from a low of 59 to a high or 70. Keep it up! The October meeting got pushed back as the bank needed the meeting room but it was back to normal for November.

DOUBLE YOUR PLEASURE

The October meeting of the Heartland Coin Club had not one but two sets of refreshments for the meeting. Two different members were asked by two other members to bring refreshments, hence everyone got filled with goodies. A show and tell included Paul Olson sharing some silver dollars from his Marine Corps days and Christine O'lague reporting on the New Hampshire and South Carolina quarters. The club's newest member is Bob Fritsch of Nashua, New Hampshire. Bob served on the committee that chose the design for the New Hampshire quarter.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE = DOS PESO GOLD

Foreign Coins and Paper Money was the show and tell program at the September meeting of the Hemet Numismatists and the members enjoyed their annual "Ice-Creme Social"at the

refreshment break. The October meeting featured their yearly white elephant sale. An annual award has been instituted in order to recognize a member for his/her outstanding contributions to the advancement of the club. It will be named after Helen Trumpower, a founding member of the club. The club is also sponsoring a membership drive that will end on April 1, 2001. The person who sponsors the most new members will receive a dos peso gold coin.

HISTORY OF ISRAEL

"The Early History of Tel Aviv" was the program before the September meeting of the Israel Numismatic Society/Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles. The historic beginning starts during the Ottoman Empire and Tel Aviv's history was reviewed up to the 20th Century. October's meeting program was titled, "Tiberias in Ancient Times." The club also spoke about the current events occurring in Israel today.

SALLY FINALLY ARRIVES

"Funny Money" was to have been the program given to the Litton Coin Club in September by NASC's Speakers Bureau Chairman, Sally Marx, but due to a last minute glitch she was unable to attend. Phil Iversen came up with a last minute program. In October Sally made amends and did give her program. The club welcomed two new members: Charles Warmoth and Mike Antonson. The club's holiday party was held in December.

UPDATED PROGRAMS

Gary Beedon presented the September program before the Greater Orange County Coin Club. His program was titled, "Bust Half Dollars 1807-1836." Gary, who is a Bust Half Nut Club member, has updated his program with information about the latest varieties and types. In October Mark Baskin spoke on "Basics of Fractional Currency." Mark has been collecting fractional currency for six years. In November Claus Rusch presented an all new program on "German & Austrian Notgeld." This unofficial emergency money was issued following the collapse of the German mark after WWI.

ANOTHER WHITE ELEPHANT?

A white elephant sale was the September program for the Long Beach Coin Club. Mr. Lincoln, also known as Dr. Sol Taylor, spoke on "Cherry Picking the Lincoln Cent" in October. Dr. Taylor is an authority on the Lincoln cent and has written and updated his book on the Lincoln cent. November featured the club's bourse night.

MEDALS & MEDIEVAL

"The Medal Maker," the story of medal designer Laura Gardin Fraser was the video program before the September meeting of the Santa Ana Coin Club. Wilford Gamble presented the program. In October Jerry Kleeb presented a very interesting program on "Ancient & Medieval Coinage."

VIDEOS

At the September meeting of the Redlands Coin Club the members viewed the video, "Money: History in Your Hands." In October they watched "Coins: Genuine, Counterfeit & Altered" and in November "The Carson City Mint." This branch mint produced coins from 1870-1893 with several of the rarest and most valuable coins in existence being produced there.

E-BAY

"Introduction to E-Bay" was Mark C. Mullin's program before the September meeting of the San Bernardino County Coin Club. The program focused on some basic concepts, techniques and tools available in using E-Bay. One of the first dollar/quarter mules was sold on E-Bay for over $40,000. October was "Super Auction Month." Highlights included a 1/10 ounce 1990 Canadian maple leaf and an MS64 1952D Franklin half. Ken Crum spoke on and exhibited the various types of U. S. currency in November. Included in his talk were discussions on fractional and Confederate currency, gold certificates, national bank notes and Hawaii/North Africa currency.

A YOUNG MAN'S PLACE

The September meeting of the San Diego Numismatic Society featured Larry Baber giving a program on his collection of Philadelphia's former Spring Garden Institute medals. This institute was founded in 1851 as a "young men's gathering place" and developed into allied schools of art, mechanics and electronics. Larry was named a Glenn Smedley Memorial Award Winner at this summer's ANA Convention. Great Going Larry! In November Jim Hunt spoke on "Book Review - Coins, Coinage and Bullion." For December the club held a potluck holiday party and had a white elephant sale.

THE U. S. MINT

The Santa Barbara Coin Club saw a video produced by the United States Mint. The video told the complete story of the minting operations, from producing dies, planchets to the final products. In September the club held a "Red Book" quiz. For October the club held a members show and tell night. Their annual holiday dinner was held at Harry's Plaza Restaurant.

BUY? SELL? HOLD?

"Money: History in Your Hands" was the program presented to the September meeting of the Verdugo Hills Coin Club. The October meeting featured Michael Aron speaking on "Modern U. S. Coins: Buy, Sell or Hold?" Michael has been in the coin business for over two decades. He has been conducting auctions since 1982 and recently held his 100th auction. Dr. Walter Ostromecki gave the November program on "State Quarter Trivia." November was the election of officers with installation in December.

NEW MEETING TIME

"What You Didn't Know About the $1.00 Bill" was the program given by Tom Fitzgerald before the October meeting of the Upland Coin Club. Tom was supposed to give this program in September, but since the club had to change the meeting date, well, you get the

message, things did not connect. Filling in for September was Thelma Katzman, who presented a slide program on the "California Missions." The club voted to start their meetings earlier, 7:00 p.m., so that they could be out before 10:00 p.m., when the meeting room must be locked up.

HAPPY 41

The Whittier Coin Club celebrated its 41st Birthday with a dinner meeting held at the Sizzler Restaurant in La Mirada. Over 20 members and guest turned out for the party. Jim Kalkowski won the dos peso gold drawing. A special thanks goes to Bill Pannier, of Fullerton Coins, for donating the silver coins in the door prize drawing. In October the club viewed the slide program titled, "Confederate States Currency." The program reviewed the principal types of Confederate notes issued between 1861-1865.

HEALTH & WELFARE

From the Covina Coin Club, we hear that Grace Cornel broke her arm, which is now mending in a cast. Del Beck is recovering from surgery. Club Treasurer Gene Calvert is recovering from heart surgery for the addition of a pacemaker. The Hemet Numismatists noted that members Roy Phares and Clyde Darby have been under the weather. The Downey Numismatists notes that long time members Dorothy Anderson and Caletta Gilreath are in ill health and not doing well.

PASSED ON

The following club members are no longer with us: Ray Starkey (Covina Coin Club), Frank Calsmer (Heartland Coin Club), David Larsen (Hemet Numismatists), Virgil Rude (Greater Orange County Coin Club) and John Bergman (Long Beach Coin Club)

ASSISTANT EDITOR'S FINAL WORDS

As you have read, this will be my final Club Report. For several years I have worked with three editors. During this time I have seen many clubs close down. Gone are Orange County Coin Club,

Fountain Valley Coin Club, Garden Grove Coin Club (the three have merged into the Greater Orange County Coin Club), Collectors of the Realm, SIN, COIN and the two Israel Clubs in the Los Angeles area that merged into one. It's a sad day seeing the slow demise of our clubs.

I have enjoyed writing about YOUR club's activities and hope I have done you justice. I look forward to new challenges in the future. Please give your new Assistant Editor, Kay Lenker your full support. She will do a great job. I will continue to forward any bulletins and newsletters that come to me that are addressed to the Assistant Editor. Thank you for your support.

Please send your club newsletters to:
Kay Lenker, Club Editor, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

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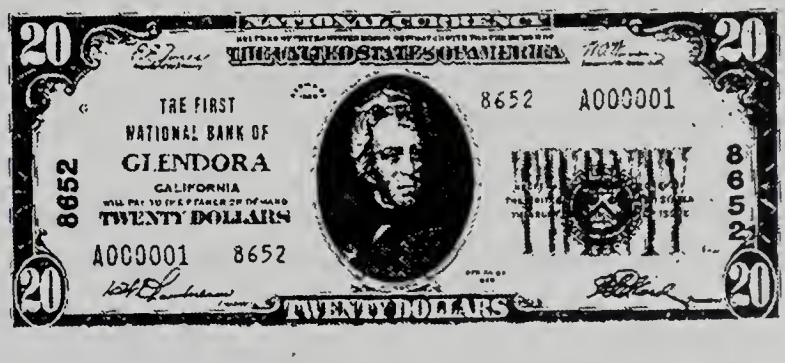

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(714) 838-0861
P.O. Box 3382
Tustin, CA 92681-3382

VICE-PRESIDENT, Phil Iversen
(818) 788-1129
P.O. Box 5207
Sherman Oaks, CA 91413

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, Walter Ostromecki
(818) 342-6304
P.O. Box 4159
Panorama City, CA 91412-4159

RECORDING SECRETARY, Al Hoogeveen
(562) 862-6666
P.O. Box 222
Downey, CA 90241-0222

TREASURER, Kay Lenker
(619) 222-8739
P.O. Box 6909
San Diego, CA 92166-6909

HISTORIAN, Leonora Donald
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Sally Marx Sagi Soloman Jerry Yahalom G. Lee Kuntz*

*Immediate Past President

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EDITOR, Gary Beedon, NLG
EDUCATIONAL SEMINAR, Walter Ostromecki, NLG
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WAYS & MEANS, Don Foster

REV 12-00

DIRECTORY of NASC Member Clubs

Please review your club's information. Changes may be sent by a club officer to the editor at P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647 or by E-mail to (beedon@earthlink.net).

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES (ACCLA) - Meets 2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Balboa Mission Town Hall shopping center (between barber shop & beauty supply), 16916 San Fernando Mission Blvd., Granada Hills; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS (CATC) - Meets 3rd Saturday or Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. at members' homes and other locations. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 66331, Los Angeles, CA 90066.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY (CES) - Meets quarterly at Golden State Coin Show, CSNA Conventions and at an all-day show in June or July; Mailing Address: 611 Oakwood Way, El Cajon, CA 92021.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (CSNA) - Meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1746, Upland, CA 91785.

COVINA COIN CLUB (CCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:45 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mailing Address: Gene Calvert, P.O. Box 321, Temple City, CA 91780-0321.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB (CCCC) - Meets 2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Urupan Room, Culver and Overland, Culver City; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 813, Culver City, CA 90231.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS (TDN) - Meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; Mailing Address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS (FUN) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., First Presbyterian Church, 9260 Mango Ave. (& Randall), Fontana; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB (GCC) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., CAL FED, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; Mailing Address: Greg Burns, 327 Delaware Road, Burbank, CA 91504; E-mail: Gburns@thevine.net

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB (GOCCC) - Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, Fairview Room, 1845 Park, Costa Mesa; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647; E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB (HCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Recreation Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; Mailing Address: Jack Hook, 7603 Lawford Place, Lemon Grove, CA 91945.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS (HN) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3082, Hemet, CA 92546.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY/ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES (INS/ICCLA) - Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westside Jewish Community Center - Founders Room, 5870 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3637, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB (LWCC) - Meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mailing Address: Richard Precker, 13240 Twin Hills Drive, #44F, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

LINCOLN CENT SOCIETY (LCS) - Mailing Address: P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60190.

LITTON COIN CLUB (LCC) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Avenue, Building 30, APD Engineering Conference Room, Woodland Hills; Mailing Address: Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365; E-mail: wlwegner@msn.com

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB (LBCC) - Meets 1st Monday, 7:30 p.m., Los Altos United Methodist Church, 5950 East Willow St., Long Beach; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB (LACC) - Meets lst Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westside Jewish Community Center - Founders Room, 5870 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3637, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (NCNA) - Meets in annual convention each July, presently in Concord, CA, Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB (RCC) - Meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library, 125 W. Vine St., Redlands; Mailing Address: Kay Edgerton Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB (SVCC) - Meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., North Highlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB (SBCCC) - Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. (except November which is lst Thursday), San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (1-10 & California Street to Museum), 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 295, Patton, CA 92369.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (SDNS) - Meets 1st Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; Mailing address: Kay Edgerton Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB (SACC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" St., Tustin: Mailing Address: Kenneth Arnold, 11330 Bluebell Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB (SBCC) - Meets 4th Monday (except July and December), 7:30 p.m., MacKenzie Park, Recreation Room, Las Positas Road at McCaw Ave., Santa Barbara; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6205, Santa Barbara, CA 93160.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB (SMCC) - Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Mussel Senior Center, 510 E. Park Ave., Santa Maria; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB (TCC) - Meets 1st Friday, 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: Roy Iwata, P.O. Box 2449, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

UPLAND COIN CLUB (UCC) - Meets 3rd Saturday, 7:00 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1306, Garden Grove, CA 92842.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB (VCCC) - Meets 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., (Looking for a meeting place.), Ventura; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB (VHCC) - Meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., California Federal Bank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB (WVCC) - Meets 3rd Sunday, 1:00 p.m., Van Nuys Sherman Oaks Senior Citizen Center, 5040 Van Nuys Blvd., Sherman Oaks; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB (WCC) - Meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., Casa Whittier Retirement Home, (number?) Jordan Ave., Whittier; Mailing Address: 540 Teakwood Ave., La Habra, CA 90605.

Q201CDIR : 12-00

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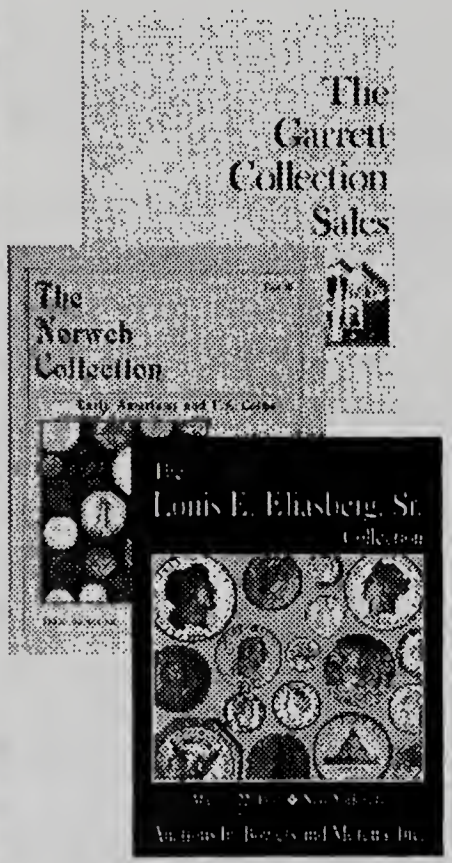

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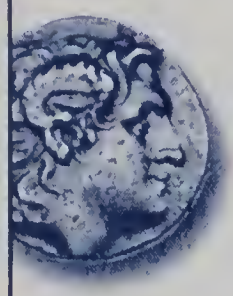

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